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very strict censorship over what soldiers may and may not write in letters. Such treasonable utterances could not get through the mail and would bring speedy and dire punishment on the heads of the perpetrators.

Our press has from time to time stated that censorship is strictest of all in Germany and above all in the German army. I cannot comprehend if these facts be true, how a German soldier writing such a treasonable letter could ever see a possibility of its passing the censor and reaching its destination. I do not see how a German soldier would risk such a thing unless he had made up his mind to die.

If this matter about the finding of such letters on German prisoners is not mere phantasy or fiction, does it not appear to be a ruse under the connivance of army officers to pull the wool over British eyes as to the real conditions in Germany in order to make them believe that a collapse in Germany is imminent? Or does it show that there is greater freedom in so-called autocratic Germany than in democratic America and Britain?

SUPERIOR, WIS.

J. S. ROESLER.

### WHY SPARE GERMANY'S ALLIES?

SIR,—In the June issue of the REVIEW you say, in discussing "Fair Play for the Government and Whole Truth for the People," that "this is not a popular war." We agree with you. In fact, it is doubtful whether any war in the history of civilization has ever been popular while it was waging, when the participants did not instinctively long for peace, the natural state of society.

What the American people lack at this time, and without which victory will never be achieved, is intelligent enthusiasm concerning the causes of the war and the probable effects. They are told that we are fighting for "Democracy" and "Humanity." The full meaning of these abstract terms they do not fully grasp. They do not realize what German victory would mean, the extent and depth of their suffering should the world be placed under the yoke of the same principles which now dominate Germany and her allies. You were among the first to see the danger that menaced the entire world should Germany emerge in triumph from this war, and you were among the first to urge that America throw her strength with England and France and Russia in this war for the freedom of the world. The President himself said, in his declaration, that we were fighting for a great principle and not merely to avenge a single insult. Why, then, do we not declare war on Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria? Are they not fighting side by side with Germany for the same ideals which Germany upholds? Is not the fact that they are allied with Germany and will make peace only upon terms dictated by Germany sufficient evidence that they are our enemies, even though as yet they have committed no "overt act" directly against the United States?

These are the problems that confront the American people. When the menace of Prussianism is made sufficiently clear, when the people become convinced that there is a real and terrible danger which they must fight against if civilization is to endure, it is our belief that, while the war will not be a popular one, it will at least be as enthusiastically waged as any war in the history of our beloved country.

NEW YORK CITY.

W. J. FULLER.